REMARKS/ARGUMENTS:

Information Disclosure Statement

Enclosed please find completed PTO/SB/08 a/b (information disclosure statement) with attachments.

Rejections to claims 56-58 under 35 USC §102

Claims 56-58 have been cancelled. The rejections are now deemed moot.

Rejections under 35 USC §103

Independent Claims 1, 8, 15, 22, 32, 42, 49 have been amended.

Dependent Claims 2-7, 9-14, 16-21, 23-30, 33-40, and 43-48 have been cancelled because of the amendments made to the independent claims.

Dependent claim 31 has been changed to reflect the number change caused by the amendment of claim 22. Dependent Claim 41 remains unchanged.

Petropoulos (US 7,047,502) does neither teach a step to screen-scrape a segment of text adjacent to, or overlaid by the user's pointer, nor a step to calibrate said screen-scraped segment of text into a query according to one or more logic, linguistic and/or grammar rules.

Petropoulos Col. 3, line 64- Col. 4 line 19, reads as:

[II. Mouse-over Creates Preview

Referring back to search-result page 59 as a whole, recall that this is a result returned after a user has performed a search on the term "Jet." The user must then analyze those results and will typically do so using the combinations of keystrokes and the pointer tool. A feature of the current invention is that the user is shown preview information when the mouse pointer 52 navigates or passes over a defined area such as first defined area 60, second defined area 61, or other defined areas 62, 64, 66, 67, 68 (Hereinafter, the action of navigating or passing the mouse pointer over a region is referred to as a "mouse-over"). The defined areas are program-designated (perhaps with JavaScript) areas on results page 59. While these defined areas could be made visible, they are generally invisible to the user. In one embodiment, upon a pre-defined placement or action of the pointer (e.g. a mouse-over), instructions are sent to the user's web browser to automatically open an embedded preview window and render the relevant contextual information inline with the user's results. In various implementations of the invention, defined areas may be in any shape or size, located anywhere on the page and may be configured by a programmer, the user, or any process with sufficient access to the system.]

The examiner cited above against the present invention's screen-scraping step. A close reading of the above paragraph may lead to the conclusion that, as the examiner correctly appointed out, "Petropoulos does not specifically disclose screen scraping ..." (P6, Line 3 from bottom).

Petropoulos Col. 4, lines 20-45, reads as:

[III. Many Types Of Preview Information

Differing implementations of the invention allow for virtually any type of preview information to be shown to the user. The preview information shown when there is a mouse-over of defined area 60 will generally be intuitively related to the page content surrounding defined area 60. For example a mouse-over defined area 60, might cause display of the actual content or the web page referred by or associated with first result 53 (such as web page 57).

Rather than displaying the actual content referred by and associated with a result, the same mouse-over might cause the system to display information merely related to the actual content of web page 57. For example, related preview information may include web pages with relevant and similar content to web page 57. In addition, related information may also include a list of URLs representing all or some of the links

contained or identified in web page 57. Similarly, related information might include a list of URLs of either (i) web pages that link to web page 57 or (ii) the entire website that web page 57 resides in. With respect to URLs used as preview information, in some embodiments of the invention these URLs will function as links. Furthermore, in order to reduce the appearance of aesthetic information overload, a user or programmer may control the maximum number of URLs displayed in a single preview.]

The examiner cited the above paragraphs against the present invention's calibration step. However, Petropoulos only teaches that when there is a mouse-over of a defined are 60, the system will show a preview information which will generally be intuitively related to the page content surrounding the defined area 60. Rather than displaying the actual content referred by and associated with a result, the same mouse over might cause the system to display information merely related to the actual content of web page 57. As the examiner correctly pointed out, "Petropoulos does not specifically disclose screen scraping ..." (P6, Line 3 from bottom). Most importantly, Petropoulos does not teach the step to calibrate the screen-scraped segment of text into a standard query for translation according to one or more logic, linguistic and/or grammatical rules.

The examiner rejected the present invention as being unpatentable over Petropoulos in view of King (US 6, 934, 848). The applicant respectfully disagrees.

King, Col. 10, lines 4-24, reads as:

[Using emulator software for communicating with a legacy host application is well known in the art, and the software products which enable it are commercially available. One of the functions typically provided by such products is commonly referred to as "screen scraping". That is, the emulator software processes the data stream sent by a host application, searching for appearance of data which corresponds to a user interface screen intended for display on a prior art device such as a Model 321x display terminal. Upon recognizing a particular screen in the data stream, the emulator scrapes or extracts relevant data from the data stream, according to the layout and semantics of that screen. This extracted data is then typically re-formatted for use by a client software

application which has a more modern type of user interface. When the client software has data to be transmitted to the host application, the emulator software receives that data and formats it for transmission to the host application, where the re-formatting enables the host application to accept the incoming data as if it was from a Model 327x screen-oriented device.]

The above citation does not teach anything about calibrating the screen-scraped segment of text into a query according to one or more logic, linguistic and/or grammatical rules. Even if an ordinary person in the art can make screen-scraping possible according to King, Petropoulos, in view of King, does not bridge the gap of the calibration step.

Most importantly, neither Petropoulos nor King discloses the limitations of "wherein the length of said segment of text is automatically adjusted according to one or more logic, linguistic and/or grammatical rules; wherein said visual cue is dynamically associated with the user's pointer; wherein said visual cue comprises a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer, and wherein said visual cue is adaptive to fit the content therein", which are defined in the currently amended claims 1, 8, 15, 22, 32, 42 and 49. These features, along with the calibration feature discussed above, render the present invention distinct from Petropoulos and King and thus allowable. Because the independent claims are allowable, the independent claims 31 and 41 are also allowable.

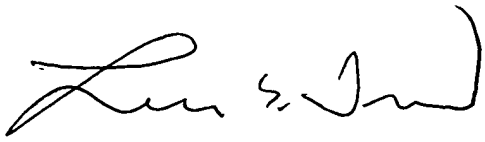
CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, Applicant considers the present invention to be distinguished from the art of record. Accordingly, Applicant earnestly solicits the Examiner's withdrawal of the rejections raised in the above referenced Office Action, such that a

Notice of Allowance is forwarded to Applicant, and the present invention is therefore allowed to issue as a United States patent.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dated: July 24, 2008



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Reg. 46, 804